

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “CHIMP” means a provision that—

(A) would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 902) (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision was included in legislation other than an appropriation Act; and

(B) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the current year or the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the period of the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the term “Crime Victims Fund” means the Crime Victims Fund established under section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101); and

(3) the term “3-year average amount” means the annual average amount that was deposited into the Crime Victims Fund during the 3-fiscal-year period beginning on October 1 of the fourth fiscal year before the fiscal year to which a CHIMP affecting the Crime Victims Fund applies.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill or joint resolution making full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2022, or an amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, conference report thereon, or motion thereon, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, conference report thereon, or motion thereon, that contains a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the amount available for obligation during the fiscal year from the Crime Victims Fund to be less than the 3-year average amount.

(B) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in subparagraph (A), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(3) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to paragraph (1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(4) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this subsection may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of

three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(5) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this subsection, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(c) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint resolution making full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2022 that proposes a CHIMP affecting the Crime Victims Fund that, if enacted, would cause the amount available for obligation during the fiscal year from the Crime Victims Fund to be less than the 3-year average amount shall not be in order in the House of Representatives.

(2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a conference report on, a bill or joint resolution making full-year appropriations for fiscal year 2022 if such amendment thereto or conference report thereon proposes a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the amount available for obligation during the fiscal year from the Crime Victims Fund to be less than the 3-year average amount.

(3) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this subsection, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(d) REVIEW OF PROCEDURES REGARDING CHIMPS.—The Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives shall review existing budget enforcement procedures regarding CHIMPs included in appropriations legislation. These committees of jurisdiction should consult with other relevant committees of jurisdiction and other interested parties to review such procedures, including for Crime Victims Fund spending, and include any agreed upon recommendations in subsequent concurrent resolutions on the budget.

SA 3673. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 14, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIMITING BROKER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CRYPTOCURRENCY TRANSACTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include amendments or clarifications regarding the definition of a broker for purposes of reporting requirements with respect to cryptocurrency transactions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as well as the treatment of digital assets under such Code, by the amounts pro-

vided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SA 3674. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 14, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THAT ANY INCREASE IN THE DEBT CEILING SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CUTS IN FEDERAL SPENDING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring that any increase in the debt ceiling should be accompanied by cuts in Federal spending, which may include cuts in Federal spending of an equal or greater amount as the debt ceiling increase, or meaningful structural in spending (such as the Prevent Government Shutdown Act or the Full Faith and Credit Act), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SA 3675. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 14, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE LABELING OF EXPORTED VACCINES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the labeling of exported vaccines, which may require the label of any domestically produced vaccine that is sold or donated to another country to display an image of the flag of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SA 3676. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 14, setting forth